

Continuing Today and Concluding Tomorrow

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These silk-lined top coats are regularly sold by us at a higher price, but we don't feel that it is necessary to publish that higher price to establish the merit of a good thing. We offer them solely on their merit, and a man doesn't need anything but an average sense of values to recognize that these values are not average, but exceptional. And they are doubly exceptional in that the present panic in woolens is marking prices up and not down!

A knee length arrangement of lightweight Oxford gray fabric, in a semi-conservative model.

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Broadway at 34th Street

WILSON CONCEALS TRUTH, SAYS FALL

No 'Sinister Influences' on
Border Seeking a War,
Senator Asserts.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune)

El Paso, Tex., March 26.—"If President Wilson would give out the truth about Mexico he would have no reason to fear 'the traffic in falsehood,' the sinister and unscrupulous influences" and their co-called friends, reports along the Mexican border. The truth in documentary form is in the archives of the State Department. If the President would let it be made public the scales would fall from the eyes of the American people and they at last would see Mexico as it is."

United States Senator A. B. Fall, of New Mexico, after thirty-five years of strenuous life in the Senate, shoots as straight with his facts as he used to shoot with his revolver when he was a two-gun man and a dead shot in pioneer days along the border.

Perhaps no man is more intimately acquainted with Mexican conditions and politics than he. His knowledge is the fruit of rough experience in rough times and of careful study in his later years as a lawyer and statesman.

Calls Invasion Political Play.

"President Wilson's warning," Senator Fall continued, "that moneyed interests with investments in Mexico would force the two countries into war made my gory rise. If I did not know that the President had been wrongfully informed, I almost would be tempted to question his judgment."

The President's action in sending troops into Mexico was a political play move. It was hardy to be expected of the man who wishes to be considered above suspicion in the sincerity of his purposes. His warlike move was a sop to public sentiment before the psychologically critical days before election.

President Wilson knows how to clothe ideas in effective phrases. Now he is playing a game of words. There is no 'traffic in falsehood' along the border. The 'sinister and unscrupulous influences' reported by the Carranzistas in reality are hampering the American pursuit in every way they can, including false reports as to the whereabouts of Villa, to lead the American into wild chases.

Mexican Towns Occupied

That no American troops may occupy any Mexican town was one of the first demands of the Carranzistas. It has been given out officially that General Pershing avoided entering Casas Grandes in deference to the wish of the Mexicans, but returning soldiers and Americans from the zone of the Villa hunt tell of American troops in Colonia Dublan, Pearson and Madera, and it is understood that General Pershing is sending troops into towns where they are needed.

Pneumonia, the most dreaded of all high-tide diseases, is attacking many of the men soldiers in Mexico.

Not a day passes without from one to four victims being sent to the border. In the rare atmosphere the attacks are sudden and the cases become critical at the beginning. There are a dozen soldiers now in the Fort Bliss hospital seriously ill of pneumonia, the most recent arrival being Lieutenant Joseph W. Allison, of Troop C, 11th Cavalry, who today was reported in a serious condition.

Capitalists Opposed to War.

"Men who have capital invested in business enterprises in Mexico do not want war, which would mean annexation. They do not believe there is any place for a capitalist or company of capitalists in Mexico who would not oppose annexation. If Mexico were quiet and orderly their business would be better off under Mexican laws. For instance, the tax on mining and cattle, two of the largest industries of the southern republic, is very much less in Mexico than in the United States."

"Men who have a personal interest in business in Mexico want intervention. They have ideas on the Mexican question which are well known. They are embodied in my resolution before the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Senate. I would like to see an army of 500,000 men occupy Mexico, restore law and order and withdraw as soon as a stable government had been assured."

BIG GUNS IN DUELS ON WEST FRONT

Heavy Artillery Actions
and Absence of Infantry
Attacks Reported.

HAND GRENADE DEPOT OF TEUTONS SHELLED

Allies Lose Two Aeroplanes and
Report Destruction of
One German.

London, March 26.—Heavy artillery attacks, and an absence of infantry attacks, except for an advance of a small force of German troops northeast of Neuville, recorded by Berlin, marked Saturday night and Sunday on the western front.

In the Argonne and west of the Meuse, violent bombardments of French and German positions occurred during yesterday, while east of the Meuse and in the Woerre, the cannonading was intermittent. According to the Paris official communication, French artillery was very active along the whole front, and severe cannonading by both sides on the Yser front was reported in the Belgian official communication.

Losses of two Allies' aeroplanes, and one German, are accounted for in the Berlin and Paris statements. The French claim the destruction of a German aeroplane which fell near their lines in the neighborhood of Douaumont, while the Germans report a capture of a British biplane, which dropped undamaged into their hands near St. Quentin, and its destruction during an aerial battle of a French aeroplane in the vicinity of Caillette.

German Convoy Shelled.

"In the Argonne," says the statement issued by the French War Office to-night, "we concentrated our fire on the lines of communication behind the enemy's front. We bombarded re-victualing convoys north of Armentières. West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment between the village

and the wood of Malancourt and against our second line positions. No infantry action occurred."

"East of the Meuse and in the Woerre the cannonading was intermittent. Our artillery was very active along the whole of the front, particularly in the region of Grimaucourt, where the fire of our batteries caused several explosions, and in the region of Harville, where we dispersed a large column."

"West of Pont-a-Mousson the fire of our trench guns directed against German shelters caused the explosion of a grenade depot. Our long range guns bombarded the railway station at Vigneulles-les-Nantouillet."

"In the Voges our artillery was active against the German organizations in the valley of the Fecht."

Heavy Actions West of Meuse.

The French afternoon statement

says: "West of the Meuse the bombardment was very violent in the course of the night in the sectors of Malancourt, Espes and Hill 304. There were no infantry actions. East of the Meuse the night was relatively calm. There was some activity in the part of the artillery in the Woerre."

"In the Prettz wood the attacks directed by the enemy against our trenches at Croix-des-Garmes were repulsed by our fire. The enemy was compelled to retire, leaving some dead on the ground."

"In the Voges we bombarded supply trains at Wattweiler. There were no important events on the remainder of the front."

"In the night of March 25-26 two of our aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs of large size on the enemy camps at Nantillois and Montfaucon."

Gains Claimed by Germans.

Hand-to-hand encounters near Fort Douaumont, resulting advantageously for the Germans, were recorded by the German War Office statement of to-day, which says:

"The results yesterday of the successful explosion of a mine at a point northeast of Vervelle. An observation post of the enemy fell into the crater and several British dugouts were destroyed. Northeast of Neuville a small division of German troops advanced, after the successful explosion of a mine, as far as possible of the enemy, and, in accordance with its plan, returned with a number of prisoners."

The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium, issued to-night, says:

"The enemy exploded a mine yesterday near Givenchy, but did little damage."

Moving Depots Back.

According to reports from the front, the Germans, recognizing the probability of such a disaster, had removed their depots and supply trains to a point west of Novo Aleksandrovsk. Their activity in this region now consists chiefly in constructing a line of fortifications considerably in the rear of those they now occupy to which they may retreat in case of continued Russian successes.

Berlin, March 26 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Victory for Austro-Hungarian forces in an engagement in Eastern Galicia is reported in the official Austrian statement of yesterday, which says:

"Northwest of Borkasow, on the Straits of Horodets, detachments entered Russian trenches, after parrying successfully a strong Austrian attack, and destroyed defensive positions of the enemy."

The original purpose of the measure was to carry out summer maneuvers by the entire guard. However, since the Mexican situation has developed it has been pointed out that the militia should have sufficient money would not be available for mobilization and concentration purposes. If the call should come after adjournment of the Legislature an extra session would have to be called to pass an emergency appropriation.

A public hearing on the Slater-Welsh bill providing for physical and military training in high schools and agricultural colleges will be held in the Assembly Chamber at 2 o'clock on Thursday. The bill has been the subject of many conferences among educators, state officials and legislators, and is now practically in its final form.

Among those who are expected to be present at the hearing will be Robert Bacon, ex-United States Attorney General; George Wickersham, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Lieutenant Edgar Steever, Major of the Washington War College, Major General John F. Boyle, Captain Kuehl, sometime a licensed teacher in the schools of Switzerland; representative of the National Civic Federation, the National Security League, the woman's section of the movement for national preparedness, the Merchants' Association of New York, delegations from Buffalo, Rochester, Amsterdam, New York and Albany.

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RUSSIANS GAIN ON DVINSK FRONT

Germans, Taken by Surprise, Unable to Repel Attacks.

DRIVEN BACK IN TWO IMPORTANT SECTORS

Continued Successes May Give
Czar's Troops Possession
of Vilna Railway.

Fetrograd, March 26.—The sudden development of a Russian offensive on the Dvinsk front, which has taken the Germans by surprise, has, during the last week, resulted in a considerable advance by the Russians over two of the most important sectors—at Jacobstadt, which protects the northern flank, and in the Naroz Lake region, which defends the southern position.

At neither point, although they brought all available reserves into action and contested the onslaughts step by step, were the Germans able to stay the Russian advance. Although from the official statements it might be inferred that fighting of equal importance is extending over the whole area known as the northern front, stretching from Riga to the lake district south of Dvinsk, the main Russian effort is being made on the southern portion of this line, where the Russians are proceeding toward Sventysky, and, finally, to a successful conclusion.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey; the Secretary for War, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener; the commander of the Continental forces, General Sir Douglas Haig; the French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, and the Italian General Cadorna also will have seats at the council table. Russia will be represented by the Foreign Minister, M. Iswolsky, and General Gilinsky, aide de camp to the Emperor, Janissary by the Japanese Ambassador at Paris, and Serbia by Prince Alexander.

Probably nothing will be disclosed concerning the questions under consideration or the decisions reached, but it is expected that the Allied powers will come to an agreement respecting common military and political actions.

Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonning of Denmark arrived here this afternoon, and were greeted at the depot by Premier Briand. Several French and other French officials, the Italian statesmen were greeted at the hotel where they registered with great cheering, and the crowd sang the "Marseillaise." The Republican Guards maintained order with considerable difficulty. An exchange of official visits followed.

The Paris papers devote much space to the forthcoming conference, which is to continue the efforts of the Allies against their adversaries.

British Prime Minister, H. H. Asquith; Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George and the chief of the imperial staff of the British army, General Sir William R. Robertson, arrived here to-night. They were met by several members of the French government and were cheered by great throng as they drove to their hotel.

In the night the enemy resumed his attacks, with strong forces, against our front northwest of Postavy and between Naroz and Wisznew lakes. His attacks were unsuccessful and he suffered heavy losses. We captured one officer and 135 men."

DANES REPORT
NAVAL BATTLE

Continued from page 1

BIPLANES TOO MUCH
FOR MEXICAN PEONS

Natives, Amazed by Auto Trucks,

Flee Before 'Planes.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., March 26.—Down around Casas Grandes the natives are "seeing things" since the American soldiers went there. First were the Americans themselves. The natives never had seen a clean-cut, soldierly soldier before, and the Americans were a revelation. Then came the motor trucks, marvels the Mexicans could not fathom. The great trucks, moving swiftly without visible power, made the natives afraid.

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During the naval engagement of Sylt four German torpedo boats were cut off by a number of British destroyers, but successfully succeeded in making their escape, says dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says the German armed trawlers sunk by the British outside Sylt Harbor were named the Braunschweig and the Otto Rude.

Brought Down by German Guns.

Berlin, March 26, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Three British hydro-aeroplanes, among them a fighting aeroplane, were brought down to-day by German guns on and about the Island of Sylt during an air raid on Northern Schleswig, according to a German official communication issued to-night.

For a while they just stood around gawking at us," he said. "Then they began talking excitedly among themselves. These are not Americans," said one; "they are devils." Presently a trooper who could speak Spanish came up and said: "Yes, we are Americans; and you should keep it in mind, too. The Mexicans merely shook their heads."

Bombs dropped in the district of the Hoyer watered did no damage, says the statement, which follows:

"From two ships, which were accompanied by a cruiser squadron and a flotilla of destroyers, five English hydro-aeroplanes started yesterday morning for an attack against the German aeronautic establishments in Northern Schleswig.

"Not less than three of them, among which was a fighting aeroplane, were

forced down by the defensive service on and about the Island of Sylt. The inmates of the machines, who were made prisoners, are four English officers and one non-commissioned officer.

"Bombs were only thrown in the district of the Hoyer watergate. No damage was done."

BODY OF VILLA VICTIM SHOWS VICIOUS ATTACK

Corpse of Mexican Ranch Cook
Badly Mutilated.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Columbus, N. M., March 26.—Captain Richmond Smith, of the 6th Infantry, came upon the dead body of Cook O'Neill, of the Palomas Land and Cattle Company outfit, below here, one of three American ranch hands murdered by Villa during his march on Columbus just before the raid.

O'Neill was partly stripped, and had been mutilated by bullets, knife wounds and kicks. It was buried on the spot.

H. A. McKinney's body was found several days ago hanging from the limb of a big cottonwood tree close to the ranch house.

5 PREMIERS MEET IN WAR COUNCIL

Allies' Conference To-day
Most Important Since
Conflict Began.

Paris, March 26.—The most important conference of the Allies since the outbreak of the war will begin at Paris to-morrow under the presidency of Premier Briand. The premiers of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Serbia will participate.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey; the Secretary for War, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener; the commander of the Continental forces, General Sir Douglas Haig; the French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, and the Italian General Cadorna also will have seats at the council table. Russia will be represented by the Foreign Minister, M. Iswolsky, and General Gilinsky, aide de camp to the Emperor, Janissary by the Japanese Ambassador at Paris, and Serbia by Prince Alexander.

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